

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 5479 號九七百四十五第一 日一十五年五月乙酉光

HONGKONG, MONDAY, 14TH JUNE, 1875.

一年禮 號四十月六英 香港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTE.

Arrivals

June 11. MATILDA, American, t. 1846.
Cutter, Singapore May 23rd. Tinto.
CHINESE.
June 11. CAMOENS, Portuguese gunboat, 86.
Guimaraes, Macao 11th June.
June 12. DUNA, British str., 852. Thomson,
Put back—HOYKEE.
June 12. FORMOSA, Spanish str., 363, Blanco,
Tamsui June 4th, and Amoy 10th.
General—VOGLI, HAGEDORN & Co.
June 12. H.M.S. EGYAL, 727, Ralph L.
Terton, from a Cruise.
June 12. A.V. French str., 2,500, Rolland,
Marseille 9th May, Naples 11th, Port
Said 15th, Suez 16th, Aden 22nd, Galli
30th, Singapore 5th June, and Saigon
9th. General—MESSAGERIES MAI-
TIMES.
June 12. SUPERIEURE, French gunboat, 370,
Bellarca, Saigon 7th June.
June 12. E. M. YOUNG, British bark, 344, E.
McMicken, Keelung 4th June, Coals.
LISTER.
June 12. FU-YEW, Chinese str., 920, Croad,
Shanghai 6th June, and Swatow 11th.
General—C. M. S. N. Co.
June 12. CIVILISER, British ship, 1,800,
Shrewsbury, "steam" (On-Tyne) 8th
February. Coals—WHEELER & Co.
June 13. GLENCLYNN, British str., 1,265, D.
Martin, Shanghai 8th June, and Ningpo
10th. General—BITTERFIELD & SWIRE.
June 13. AMY, British str., 614, Drewes,
Canton June 13th. General—SIMMERS
& Co.
June 13. LORD OF THE ISLES, British str.,
1,846, W. Cowie, London 26th April,
Port Said 8th May, Suez 9th, and Sin-
gapore 8th June. General—ADAMSON,
Bell & Co.
June 13. MARIA, Austrian bark, 572, A. D.
Dominii, Cardiff 24th January, Coals.
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Clearances

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
June 12th.

Diamant, for Tientsin.
Gravina, for Manila.

YESO, str., for East Coast.

Fyen, str., for Saigon.

Glaucus, str., for Shanghai.

Black Prince, for Saigon.

Pernambuco, str., for Saigon.

Departures

June 12. CHINA, str., for Shanghai.
June 12. DUNMAY, str., for Saigon and
Marseille.
June 12. YESO, str., for East Coast.
June 13. GLAUCUS, str., for Shanghai.
June 13. PREMAMCO, str., for Saigon.
June 13. FU-YEW, str., for Canton.
June 13. YANGTZE, for Novorossia.
June 13. Fyen, str., for Saigon.
June 13. DUNA, str., for Singapore.
June 13. DIAMANT, for Tientsin.

Passengers

ARRIVED
For Asia, str., from Manila, &c.—
For Saigon.
From Marselles—Mrs. Harrison, Sisters P.
Amout, P. Salter, F. Such, D. Thibault, S.
Riger, and Marie Therese, Messrs. Delaborde
and Michel.
For Yokohama.
From Marselles—Miss Stankins, and Mr.
Robert Neale. From Saigon—Mr. Howe
and 9 Quiness.

For Shanghai:
From Marselles—Mrs. Harrison, Sisters P.
Amout, P. Salter, F. Such, D. Thibault, S.
Riger, and Marie Therese, Messrs. Delaborde
and Michel.

Per Malibis, from Singapore—
Mrs. Curver and family.
For Formosa, str., from Amoy, &c.—
Capt. Roberts, and 60 Quiness.

For Foochow—Mr. Bowles, and
50 Chinese.

For Glaucus, str., from Shanghai, &c.—
For Swatow—Mr. Mizner.

Per Lord of the Isles, str., from London, &c.—
46 Chinese.

DEPARTED
Per Diamant, str., for Saigon & Marselles.—
For Saigon—L'Abbe M. J. de la Croix,
and Dr. J. J. de la Croix.
For Marselles—Miss Stankins, and Mr.
Robert Neale. From Saigon—Mr. Howe
and 9 Quiness.

For Marselles—Mrs. Harrison, Sisters P.
Amout, P. Salter, F. Such, D. Thibault, S.
Riger, and Marie Therese, Messrs. Delaborde
and Michel.

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For Glaucus, str., from Shanghai, &c.—
For Swatow—Mr. Mizner.

Per Lord of the Isles, str., from London, &c.—
46 Chinese.

Reports

The British steamship Duna reports put
back on account of bad coal.

The French gunboat Surprise reports left
Saigon on 7th June and had bad weather
throughout.

The Spanish steamship Formosa reports left
Tamsui on 4th June, and Amoy on the 10th,
and had variable winds with hazy weather.

The Chinese steamship Yu-yeo reports left
Shanghai on 6th June and Swatow on the 11th,
and had light variable winds and rain through-
out.

The British bark E. M. Young reports left
Keeling on 4th June, and had fine weather with
light variable winds from the S.W. to N.
to E.

The American ship Manila reports left Singa-
pore on 25th May, and had light winds and
calm until within two days of port; then
had squalls from all parts, with much rain.

The British steamship Lord of the Isles re-
ports left London on 21st April, arrived at
Port Said on 7th May, and left again on the
8th; left Suez on the 9th; arrived Singapore on
3rd June, and left again on the 6th. Had
fine weather throughout.

The French mail steamer Ave reports left
Marselles on 9th May, Naples on the 11th, Port
Said on the 15th, Suez on the 16th, Aden on the
22nd, Galli on the 20th, Singapore on 3rd June,
and Saigon on the 9th. Had very fine weather
throughout the passage.

The British sloop-of-war Euryalus, from a
Cruise, recently having laid down a strengthened
Black and White Buoy on the Bokhara Hook,
proceeded on a Cruise, calling at several places
along the Coast. Exercised firing great guns.
Experienced heavy rain.

(For continuation of Shipping Reports see
third page.)

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

To be Let.

FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN
on the Praya, Wan-chi.
Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS,
M. 450 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET
HOUSE NO. 1, over Moose Terrace, from
1st June prior. Rent \$40.
Apply to ED. SHARP & TOLLE.

Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 28th April, 1875.

TO LET
PECCIBELL TERRACE, Elgin Street.
Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
ff 378 Hongkong, 15th April, 1875.

TO LET
HOUSES No. 2 and 3 on Morrison Hill,
No. 3 can't be let furnished, or unfur-
nished. Apply to THOS. G. GLOVER.

7 Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 20th May, 1875.

TO LET
N. O. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham
Road. Apply to G. FALCONER & CO.
M. 345 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1875.

TO LET
SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL
No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to DAVID SASQUON & CO.
ff 512 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

TO LET
With Immediate Possession.

THE DWELLING HOUSES on J.
land Lot 160, Graham Street (recently
occupied by Messrs. E. COHEN & CO.)
consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE,
and Four GODOWNS.

Also the DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 9,
and 10, Upper Moose Terrace, Gas and
Water laid on.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD,
253 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

TO LET
For the 15th April.

THE HOUSE and PREMISES known as
"GRAIGELLAIR," situated on the
Bonham Road, and now in the occupation of
B. JENSEN, Esq., General
GOODSTABLING. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to ED. SHARP & TOLLE.

1620 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.

M. R. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has
this day been admitted a Partner in our
Firm.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

ff 422 Hongkong, 15th March, 1875.

NOTICE.

M. R. HUGH SUTHERLAND has been
admitted a Partner in our Firm. First
Shanghai, and Mr. H. J. J. CHAMBERS in
our Firm at this Port, from the instant
JOHN FORSTER & CO.
3m 771 Fochow, 1st May, 1875.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
THOMAS WALLACE in our Firm at
Yokohama, and elsewhere in Japan, ceased by
mutual consent on the 3rd March, 1875.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
3m 773 Yokohama, May 1st, 1875.

NOTICE.

A CO-PARTNERSHIP has this day been
formed between JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE
HEARD, ALFRED FAILEY HEARD, and
CHARLES LEWIS PARKER for the
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS at Hongkong
& CO.

M. ROBERT INGRAM FEARON, MR. GUTHRIE
FEARON, JR., and MR. JOHN ALEXANDER
FAIRBAKES are authorized to sign the name of the
Firm.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

ff 541 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by
THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Queen's Road.

Apply to G. FALCONER,
ff 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET
With Immediate Possession.

THE PREMISES No. 14, Queen's Road, lately in
the occupation of Messrs. REED & CO.,
House No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly
repaired lately in the occupation of Messrs.
REED & CO.

DOUGLASS HOUSE and OFFICE No. 1,
Staple Street, at present in the occupation of
Messrs. DEETER & CO., possession from 1st
June next.

DOUGLASS LAPRAIK & CO.

ff 2050 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and Responsibility of Mr.
THOMAS PICKERING DREW in our
Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.

B. VINCENT & CO.
Swatow, China, 21st October, 1874.

TO LET
M. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is
this day admitted a Partner in our Firm
E. VINCENT & CO.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. HERMANN CARL
ERDMANN to sign our Firm on and
after this date.

CARLOWITZ & CO.

Hongkong, Canton
1st June, 1875. Im 841

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and Responsibility of Mr.
FRANZ SEBASTIAN SZERZAK in our Firm
cessed on 31st December, 1874.

MARGESSON & CO.

ff 320 Macro, 1st May, 1875.

NOTICE.

M. R. H. G. PHIPPS is this day ad-
mitted a Partner in our Firm.

PHIPPS HIGHLING CO.

546 Fochow, 1st June, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. CONRAD MUNKO DONNER has
been authorized to sign our Firm by
procuration at this Port.

Wm. PUSTAU & CO.

Im 842 Canton, 1st June, 1875.

NOTICE

THE INTEREST and Responsibility of Mr.
FRANCIS GEORGES, Chief Manager.

OFFICES—HONGKONG.

HEAD OFFICE—BRITISH
BRANCHES—COOKTOWN, and all the PRINCIPAL
TOWNS of the Colony.

Agents of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 28th April, 1875.

COOKTOWN.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—BRISBANE.

BRANCHES—COOKTOWN, and all the PRINCIPAL
TOWNS of the Colony.

Agents in Hongkong and China.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

DEATH TO WHITE ANTS.

MALFATE'S PATENT COMPOUND, for
the Removal of White Ants.

For the Removal of White Ants.

Master Packages for trial, with full instruc-
tions supplied, and Orders received by

NOW READY.
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1876.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH
year of its existence, is
NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the
Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best
and most authentic sources, and no pains
have been spared to make the work com-
plete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and
valuable information, the value of the
"CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876"
has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT
THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for the Work)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

THE SILK WORM DISTRICTS,

THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA,

AND OF

THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—

HONGKONG;

besides other local information and sub-
scriptions corrected to date of publication, tending
to make this Work in every way suitable
for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in two Forms,
Complete at \$3; or with the Lists of
Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c.,
at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily
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Shanghai "Kerr & Co.,
Hankow and ... "Hally & Horne & Kelly
River Ports & ... "Hally & Horne & Kelly
Chefoo and ... "Hally & Horne & Kelly
Newchow and ... "Hally & Horne & Kelly
Tientsin and ... "Hally & Horne & Kelly
Peking "Hally & Horne & Kelly
Macao "The G. & J. Trading Co.
Macao, Canton, and ... "Mease J. P. & Sons & Co.,
Yokohama "Mease J. P. & Sons & Co.,
Mr. C. D. Moss, Japan Gazette
Office.

Manila "Mease J. P. & Sons & Co.,
Singapore "Strata Times Office
London "F. E. Alzay, Clement's Lane,
Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill
San Francisco "Mease, S. M., Pittsburg & Co.,
New York "Mease, S. M., Pittsburg & Co.,
37, Park Row.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1876.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JUNE 14TH, 1876.

TRADE UNIONISM is not confined to Europe. The principle has travelled far and wide. It is to be found agitating the labour markets of America; its influence is felt in India and China. The fundamental principle of this system is, it must be admitted, good and just; workers cannot be blamed for uniting to protect their own interests. It is only by forming societies that mechanics and artisans can offer any resistance against the tyranny of Capital. It cannot be denied that by combination labour has frequently been enabled to resist unrighteous attempts to reduce wages to a miserable pittance barely sufficient to sustain life. Men have a perfect right to make a stand against low wages, and are justified in using legitimate means to obtain an increase. No man has any right to suppose his fellow is to be content with the bare necessities of life while he is in the possession of influence. It is all very well to say with thirties' Gordon—

"Man wants but little here below."

but he is usually content to have a little more than he wants; he likes to make some provision for the autumn of his life, for the children, which frequently abound instead where there is least to give them. In this age of advanced civilisation, too, the taste for what may be called the luxuries of life has permeated, more or less, every stratum of society, and the wants of the labouring classes have risen in proportion. They are no longer content to live as the ill-educated boors of the Middle Ages did; with no thought beyond their coat-sleeves and the beer jug; they have received a measure of education and require recreation and amusement more or less refined.

Granting all this, however, it must be conceded by every thoughtful observer of events that Trade Unionism has, instead of turning out an instrument of good to Labour, proved a curse rather than a blessing, while it has been the means of seriously injuring many large industries in the United Kingdom. It has further engendered a bitter feeling between Labour and Capital, and raised up a dual of class hatred. Vain have been the concessions of Capital; the contumacy of the Union has been the echo of Oliver Twist's famous demand for "more." Capital, at length, tired of these reiterated demands; and in some cases positively unable to accede to them, has closed its doors on the disaffected thousands, and their whole districts have at once plunged into dire distress. The innocent have suffered with the guilty, and hundreds of trade-peoples been ruined through the crass selfishness of this great organised tyranny. There is no despatch so foul and oppressive as that of a mob, and the Trade Unions have acted as despotic bodies. Frothy demagogues and spotting agitators have stampeded the country from end to end proclaiming to the sons of toil their rights and privileges, and urging them to use their power to make employers give them increased wages. So, from time to time, great struggles between Capital and Labour have been provoked by interested men, who based on the miseries of their credulous dupes, and "found notoriety, excitement, and pleasure in making wreck of great and growing industries. In South Wales a large and industrious population

were peacefully employed in the gigantic iron works and extensive coal mines of that country, and enjoying the prosperity which high wages bring, when the agents of the Union first arrived. Since then war has raged between the two interests, and instead of the old friendly relations and prosperous times there is now at best an armed neutrality, which is likely at any time, as it has in the past, to erupt into a general lock-out or an universal strike.

Here in China the trade Guilds exercise a similar dangerous and arbitrary authority over the workmen, and now and again justify them to overt acts of insubordination against employers, or of intimidation or ill-use, of an obnoxious member of their craft. Several cases have quite recently occurred in Hongkong, showing what a potent influence these societies hold

over the workmen, and the mischievous results which follow from their subjection to the yoke. The same thing exists at Singapore among the Chinese there. These societies are generally more or less secret, and the leaders of them will not allow the slightest liberty of action to the members. They are complete slaves to the Guild, just as the Unionists are held in bondage by the Unions in Great Britain. Sir Andrew Clarke, the late Governor of the Straits Settlements, in his reply to the Monitors presented to him by the Parades community in the colony, that the Parades community are in the habit every Friday morning of distributing a certain amount of cash to beggars, under the supposition that they are poor. He said that this is the case, and that the Monitors should be informed of the same. The Parades community are in the habit of giving away money in charity, and the Chinese residents in the Straits, spoke in condemnation of these bodies. While not wishing to condemn those associations formed among them for mutual profit and benefit, he said, "I do most strongly condemn and detest those secret societies, the leaders of which, by prying upon the cruelty of those who are ignorant that before our law you and I and all are equals, under excuse of protecting them against very low law, only use their influence and self-assumed authority to persecute and victimise their own credulous followers." It has been proposed to import Chinese to work the mines of South Wales, but the dispute is settled for the present, and the proposal consequently was not discussed seriously. If, however, it ever should be, the colonisers of that country must, before arriving at a decision, consider how much preferable Chinese are to English Trade Unions. Both are agents of evil, and we should like to see a remedy found for their disastrous working. Unhappily there is none apparent that would not in some degree infringe upon the liberties of the people, save the more enlightened and independent action of workmen themselves.

We take the following items from the London and Chester *Advertiser*:—
The German garrison Cyclists has been ordered to China.

The steamer *China*, from Glasgow for Shantung, which sank at Ardrosson on October 21st, 1874, was floated on the 5th May, and removed to Hulm Island, where she now lies.

We refer to the announcement that the Burmese Steam Company, owners of the steamer *Lydia Pocket*, have withdrawn from the action instituted against the Board of Trade for damages sustained by the detention of that vessel.

In the list of successful students at the examination recently held at Southampton in the trials of departure of their boats. They leave Hongkong at seven o'clock am, and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 o'clock a.m. The steamer *China*, Thursday, and Saturday at seven a.m.

The following account, duly certified, of the average amount of Bank Notes in circulation in Hongkong, during the month ending 31st May, is published in Saturday's *Gazette* for general information:—

| NAME | AVERAGE AMOUNT |
|--|-------------------|
| Orlitz Bank Corporation | \$539,54 |
| Chartered Mercantile Bank of London | 674,189 |
| London and China | 1,362,000 |
| F. E. Alzay, Clement's Lane, Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill | 370,000 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 1,007,634 |
| Total | \$4,911,60 |

The British steamship *Duna* put back on Saturday, in consequence of bad coils having been put on board.

The Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Company advertise another alteration in the trials of departure of their boats. They leave Hongkong at seven o'clock am, and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 o'clock a.m. The steamer *China*, Thursday, and Saturday at seven a.m.

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We take the following items from the London and Chester *Advertiser*:—
The steamer *China*, from Glasgow for Shantung, which sank at Ardrosson on October 21st, 1874, was floated on the 5th May, and removed to Hulm Island, where she now lies.

We refer to the announcement that the Burmese Steam Company, owners of the steamer *Lydia Pocket*, have withdrawn from the action instituted against the Board of Trade for damages sustained by the detention of that vessel.

In the list of successful students at the examination recently held at Southampton in the trials of departure of their boats. They leave Hongkong at seven o'clock am, and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 o'clock a.m. The steamer *China*, Thursday, and Saturday at seven a.m.

The following account, duly certified, of the average amount of Bank Notes in circulation in Hongkong, during the month ending 31st May, is published in Saturday's *Gazette* for general information:—

| NAME | AVERAGE AMOUNT |
|--|-------------------|
| Orlitz Bank Corporation | \$539,54 |
| Chartered Mercantile Bank of London | 674,189 |
| London and China | 1,362,000 |
| F. E. Alzay, Clement's Lane, Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill | 370,000 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 1,007, |

horribly the insults of pirates; their vessels were refitted, their plans arraigned, and their plunder sold. Chisholm Anstey's exposure of the dealing of Ma and his confederates, under the shelter of British rule in Hongkong, will not be soon forgotten by the Chinese, who may have, more than the horrors of the massacre of Macao, in the vessels of the English, which were captured. That is the reason why, very lately for ships employed in this infamous traffic to find shelter and outfit in the harbour of Hongkong is one of the grievances still rankling in the hearts of Chinese rulers; and yet our merciful world urges the Government to turn a deaf ear to the complaints of anoyance and distress inflicted by the conduct of the colonists in Hongkong, who make no colony the basis of a strong and just relations against which no power of repression or self-protection on the part of the Chinese can avail without the legal co-operation of our own Government. But not only has the Governor, Sir Arthur Kennedy, courage enough to brave the unpopularity of advocating such a course—he has no hesitation in stating his opinion that he would, on far stronger grounds, disapprove that he proposed for our early endeavours in our relations with the "Chilian" Government, is the recognized establishment of a branch of the Chinese Foreign Inspectorate at Hongkong itself—a course which is at present substantially though clandestinely practised and acquiesced in by those Chinese merchants residing in this colony who are desirous of trade and safety, and who are anxious and sparing of the few officials who are in the harbour limits. This, we should think, must be some satisfaction to our late Minister at Peking, who in 1859 made a similar proposal—one of the chief features of the Convention with a view to closing a source of danger and abuse in our relations with China. Indeed, it was this proposal to allow a Chinese Consul to reside in Hongkong that first excited the opposition of the Chinese Government and eventually prevented ratification. Now these gentlemen are informed by the Earl of Carnarvon, in his despatch to the Governor of the colony, that no substantial argument could be advanced against entrusting a Chinese Consul in Hongkong the privilege of collecting from the inhabitants the receipts for taxes and levies in China, and leaving them similar receipts for duty paid on account of importations into China, and that the practical advantages resulting from this arrangement would more than compensate the colony for the inconveniences which has been apprehended from the appointment of such a functionary. "Lord Carnarvon further adds:—
"It is not the duty of the Consul to assist in enforcing the revenue laws of another, but in view of the peculiar conditions under which we hold the island of Hongkong, and of the facilities offered to smuggling by its exceptional position as a free port in a foreign country, it would be the part of a friendly power to take measures even though it might be compelled, like us, to do so, in order to keep well with his Church. But in making those inquiries about Shakespeare in vain. We say that he had a deep sense of the awfulness and greatness of God, of the tender and comforting influences of the Christian faith. We say that the words of the Bible were most familiar to him, that the words and rites of religion were natural to him, and that upon him, more than this, did not lie. What is he, who was a Roman Catholic or a Protestant, whether he was a Calvinist or an Armenian. We ask whether he was a Puritan or a High Churchman. We ask, but we ask in vain. He who of all men knew most of human nature cannot without a manifest absurdity be classed with any single religious sect, or with any other class. From the fact that he was married and buried in the church of St. Paul on Avon we may infer that he belonged to the National Church. It is one of the excellencies of that Church that a spirit like Shakespeare can belong to it without being compelled to answer any question or to himself under any law. It was in Shakespeare's time the Church which embraced all Englandmen, and in this best expression of the nobility of the English race in this same only, the English Churchman. But I repeat that of his particular opinions his works tell us nothing. And the fact that this is so, and that we, notwithstanding, bear with him and admire him, is a standing proof to us that our paltry distinctions are not important as we usually endeavour to make them—the highest idea of the Church is to be found in the love of man, which takes no heed of them. There will we trust, be a time hereafter when they will vanish altogether. The Dean concluded with an eloquent eulogium on the study of human nature as it is exhibited in Shakespeare's works.

The British ship *Glenroyal*, rated 150, left Shanghai on 8th June, and reached the 10th. Had light variable winds and fine weather all the way. Passed the steamer *Chinkang* on the 10th, off Hainan Islands. Passed the steamer *Glenroyal Castle* on the 12th, off the Brothers.

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Extracts.

LIKE A CHILD.

Playing there in the sun,
Chasing the butterflies,
Catching his golden boy,
Holding it fast; till it dies;
Singing to catch the birds,
Calling the robins at will,
Gazing here and there,
Never a moment still—
Like a child.

Going to school, at last,
Learning to read and write,
Puzzles over his slate,
Buy from morning till night,
Striving to win a prize,
Careless when it is won,
Finding his joy in the strife,
Not in the thing that's done;

Buy in eager trade,
Buying and selling again,
Carrying a pack on his back,
Glad to travel far,
Always beginning anew,
Never the long task o'er,
Just as it used to be—
The betterly before.

Seeking a woman's heart,
Whining for it, own,
Then, too, buy for love,
Letting it turn to stone,
Some of this, pillars of—
What a man has with a task?

Is he not doing for her
Early th' day's daily task?

A child, to pine and complain!

A child, to prove so pale!

For want of some foolish world,
Shall a woman's faith fail?

Wants, but said there, once—

What did you do?

Does she who has entered a room
Go back and sit at the door?

Baby Mary and Kate,
Never can claim their place;

Never can claim their place;

"Father is busy, von sei."

Too busy to stop to hear
A babbler of broken talk,

To meet the jumping jack,
Or make the new soft walk;

So key that death comes

He means a little delay,

If not to finish his work,

At least to have a rest,

A rest to wife and child.

A sentence to tell the truth,

That he loves them now, at the last,

With the passionate hearts of youth.

The kiss of Death is cold,

And they turn his lips to stone;

Out of the warm, bright world

The man goes all alone.

So long as he can live,

One more sentence say;

He sees, as he comes, a helpless wight,

Tranquill world's mystery.

Like a child.

Louis Chandler Moulton, in Harper's Magazine.

TRICKS OF SPEECH.

Sydney Smith laughed at adjectives, and his plan of striking out every other word in a sentence as a strengthen and condenser of style would have made short work of them; but he did without himself by a sort of afterthought. We can detect his epithet under the disguise of an illustration. Thus, when he says of somebody, "that he never saw a man with so little *flair*," it is an amusing, but certainly roundabout, way of saying that the man was ungracious. When he said of Horner, "that the commandments were written on his face," and that no judge or jury would give the smallest credit to any evidence against him," it is really going a long way about to express honesty and probity of expression, though the hyperbole is effective. The name of Swift, who was chary of his adjectives. It takes much longer to say "all panegyrics are mingled with an infusion of *panoppy*" than to say they are dull; only the one remark would not be dull; making—the other is a snipe. Quaint writers are fond of the same form. "He wrote several effects of a snared bird," instead of who wrote some strange books. And Charles Lamb's "cold scrap-of-motion scaphisms" of those who argue that enough is as good as a feast—Blackwood's Magazine.

THE RELIGION OF MILTON'S POETRY.

It is hardly too much to say that while his greatest poems deals entirely with religious or theological subjects he can hardly be called a religious poet. The religion which he exhibits may be lofty, severe, but it is cold, wants fervour. It is not contagious, as that of the great religious teachers and poets has been. No one, I suppose, ever felt his heart warmed by Milton's religious thoughts. Every one remembers Pope's snarl saying that Milton makes God talk like a school divine. It is hardly more smart than true. Can anything be more tragic than the dialogues between the Divine Father and the Son? Even the "Ode on the Nativity," grand and impressive as the thoughts and images are, does not touch the deeper springs of religious feeling. The most truly religious thought in his poetry that I remember is the closing line of the sonnet—

They sleep here, who stand and wait.

For power over the religious heart compare Milton with his great contemporary and hero, John Bunyan. How has Bunyan's greatest prose poem stirred the heart and influenced the religious life of England compared with Milton's cold theology! Even men like Keble, who had little sympathy with the theology embodied in the "Pilgrim's Progress," must have owned the vital power of its religion. The reason of this difference between Milton and Bunyan is clear. The two men reflect two different sides of Puritanism—the one its pure independence and fair hand of Presbytery, the other the deep fervour of its religious life. This fact, that Milton, dealing much with theology, should have failed to impart to it warmth and fervour, is exactly the result that might be looked for, when a poet's enthusiasm is for his art rather than for his subject. Such a poet does not get beyond his art, never reaches those highest and best results which they attain who sometimes bear beyond themselves forget their art, and lose themselves in the subject on which they dwell. These last are possessed by, rather than possess, their subject. It may seem an ungrateful not to say an irreverent thing to advert at this time of day to these limitations of Milton's genius—limitations, however, which it was of the very nature of that genius to impose on itself. While doing this, I must add that, no words have been used of Milton's moral dignity and transcendent power of imagination to which I would not willingly assent. The poet before whom Cowper, Coleridge, Wordsworth, to mention no others, bowed down in reverence; who has after Shakespeare been so long deemed the second glory of English literature—to say a word in disparagement of his genius would be presumptuous indeed. I have, merely wished to show that while Keble's account of the origin and essence of poetry is true, his division of poets founded on it is also true to fact and nature. In applying his principle he may not have adequately expressed himself, but the thing pointed at is not a chimera, but a reality. It is simply this: that there are two orders of poets—one, those who address the universal human heart and reach it; whose poetry is left by all men who have intelligence enough to feel anything; the other, those who by their nature or choice limit themselves to a kind of subjects and a mode of treatment which confine them to the more or less learned—who are in fact the poets of scholars and of poets, not of universal man. And further, that even if two poets belonging to the two different orders were equal in strength of imagination, it is a greater thing, by power of wider sympathy, to have attained to the former than to the latter order.—Macmillan's Magazine.

DECAY OF ORATORY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The lecture of Mr. R. W. Emerson upon "Eloquence" has set the Massachusetts people to thinking, and their mournful conclusion is that oratory, there is in a decayed state. Once there were speakers and orators there—indeed, the history of the State's is to a certain extent eloquent. About 1776, and before, there was a great deal of good public speaking in the "Bay." "Ours was a flame of fire," and old John Adams long afterward, and Adams himself had many of the qualities of an orator. Then came generation after generation of good speakers—Fisher Ames, Quincy, Junius, Winthrop, Choate, Webster, Charles Francis Adams, Burlingame—all the men who fought the great Free-Soil battle and won it. Where are the great Massachusetts' orators now? There is Benjamin to be sure; but perhaps he doesn't count. Perhaps there is no population which appreciates and loves good speaking better than of Massachusetts, and, considering this, we are rather surprised to find the supply so small. Something of the same decay is noticeable in the pulpit.—New York Tribune

LITERARY CURIOSITIES.

The celebrated celebration this year of the five-hundredth anniversary of the death of Boccaccio, who would have been a lawyer had it not been—he says—for a right of Virgil's tomb, suggests a remarkable addition to the museum of literary curiosities.

Poetry could ill afford to spare

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

Underwritten, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

183 Hongkong, 15th April, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Underwritten, Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on all one First-class Risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

48 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

THE BRITISH ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

Underwritten, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

183 Hongkong, 15th October, 1875.

THE SWISS LLOYD'S TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERHUR.

Underwritten Capital, \$1,000,000.

Subsidiary Capital, \$15,000.

And Continuous with French Lloyd, \$1,000,000.

Paris, Capital, \$1,000,000.

And with French Company, Paris, do, \$1,000,000.

Aggregate Capital, \$3,515,000.

VÖGEL HAGEDORN & Co., Agents—HONGKONG AND CHINA.

Will grant Policies at Current Rates on

Marine Risks to all Ports of the World,

allowing a Brokerage of

40 per cent. on Risk of Singapore.

And 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.

183 Hongkong, 1st April, 1875.

THE SWISS LLOYD'S TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERHUR.

Underwritten Capital, \$1,000,000.

Subsidiary Capital, \$15,000.

And Continuous with French Lloyd, \$1,000,000.

Paris, Capital, \$1,000,000.

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